DECEMBER. 1782. THE NUMB. 2739.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1782.

To the Honorable LEGISLATURE of NEW-JERSEY.

There is no great ſhare of probity neceſſary to ſupport a monarchial or deſpotic government; the force of laws in one, and the Prince's arm in the other, are ſufficient to direct and maintain the whole; but, in a popular State, one ſpring more is neceſſary, namely VIRTUE.

MONTESQUIEU.

VIRTUE, or the love of the government, is eſſentially neceſſary in a Republic, therefore every exertion in your power ſhould be made uſe of to cultivate and promote it; for there is not in nature a more vain attempt, than that of eſtabliſhing a Republic without this neceſſary ingredient. All hiſtorians will juſtify the truth of this obſervation. The firſt Brutus drove out the Tarquins, and died generouſly in the field of honor, fighting for the liberties of his country; but the Roman virtue periſhed not with him, for liberty and the Conſulſhip was eſtabliſhed. The ſecond Brutus made the ſame attempt, and delivered Rome from the tyranny of Cæſar, and gave liberty to his fellow citizens; but he could not give that public virtue, by which alone it can be preſerved and ſecured, and, diſdaining to ſurvive the liberties of his country, put an end to his own life. The firſt Naſſau roſe againſt Philip of Spain, and he was ſucceſsful; he found virtue in Holland to aſſiſt him. Hampden, and an illuſtrious band of patriots, drew the ſword againſt Charles the Firſt of England, and generouſly riſked every thing that man holds dear in the cauſe of liberty and freedom; but they could not infuſe into the breaſts of others that ſacred flame which they poſſeſſed, and their attempts proved abortive.

The unhappy fate and conſequences of the continental currency, the large debts due to private citizens, ſome of which are not yet liquidated and ſettled, amongſt which are thoſe due from the forfeited eſtates, and other cauſes, hath given a wound to the * virtue of our citizens, which call loudly on your wiſdom and patriotiſm to bind up and heal. It is not enough for us, that there is no waſte of the public treaſure, but you muſt convince your conſtituents that there is not. The reſources of the country are not exhauſted, but its circumſtances are ſuch as call for a frugal and parſimonious expenditure. When the hard labourer or induſtrious tiller of the ſoil hath with difficulty procured his proportion of the tax, if a thought ſhould come acroſs his mind that it was laviſhly ſquandered, it would operate in the ſame manner as water caſt on a blaze which was already too feeble, which, if increaſed to a certain degree, would wholly extinguiſh it, and relax his future exertions. The expences of the State the preſent year, in aſſeſſing, collecting and paying the money into the Treaſury, was unneceſſarily great, which will appear by the following compariſon on the two firſt aſſeſſments. There was raiſed One Hundred and Sixty-five Thouſand Pounds, One Hundred Thouſand of which was in ſtate money, which, valued at two and an half for one, would make the whole ſum in hard equal to One Hundred and Five Thouſand Pounds. Formerly, when Fifteen Thouſand Pounds was raiſed in the then province, it was aſſeſſed, collected and paid into the Treaſury for One Shilling on the Pound, amounting to Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds in the whole.---The expences of the State, in aſſeſſing, collecting and paying into the Treaſury the two taxes I have mentioned, exceeded Six Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds. As the trouble of collecting is greater than formerly, I will ſuppoſe that it is worth Fifteen Hundred Pounds to aſſeſs, collect and pay into the Treaſury a tax in New-Jerſey. Allowing this, there might have been a ſaving of Three Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds to the State in theſe two taxes; and, what is extraordinary, the State paid One Thouſand Pounds more in the whole than a Shilling on the Pound (after reducing the ſtate money into hard) notwithſtanding each tax was more than three times the ſum formerly raiſed. Whether there might have been any other ſavings I ſhall not take upon me to determine, but remind your Houſes of the old proverb, "A penny ſaved, is two-pence clear;" which will apply to our ſituation with great propriety, as the penny ſaved will remain in the treaſury, and purchaſe the promiſe of another.

There are two periods in hiſtory which ſhould be peruſed with attention by every member of your houſes; the one as a pattern to imitate, the other as a beacon to ſhun. The one is Holland, when Philip the Second of Spain endeavoured to enſlave the Netherlands; the other is England, when Charles the Firſt made the ſame attempt againſt the liberties of Great-Britain. The policy of Holland was the policy of œconomy; for, while the Court and Armies of Spain were rioting in luxury, and had ſpent as much money (as ſome hiſtorians ſay) as would have paved the ſtreets of Madrid with ſilver, the States of Holland were living in the moſt frugal and parſimonious manner. It often happens, after a long, expenſive and bloody war, that that which appears of ſmall conſequence leads to a peace, and this was the caſe of Spain and Holland. When the treaſures of Spain were exhauſted, and her credit impaired, ſhe at length conſented to a treaty, but was not ſincere in her deſires of peace: for her Ambaſſador was at the ſame time to act the part of a negociator and a ſpy, and had inſtructions from his court to obtain the beſt intelligence as to the reſources of Holland, and, if it ſhould be his opinion that there was any hopes of conqueſt from a further proſecution of the war, to break off the treaty, and they would renew the war with vigor. He took lodgings adjoining the ſtreet that the then poor and diſtreſſed States paſſed to the State Houſe, and deſired the gentleman with whom he lodged to acquaint him when they came along. The gentleman, noticing that the Ambaſſador ſat by the window, knew that they could not paſs undiſcovered, and neglected to give the information required. After he had waited until the time of day was paſt that the States uſually met, he called on the gentleman to know the reaſon that the States did not meet as uſual, who informed him that they had paſſed by ſome time before. The Ambaſſador replied that could not be, for that he had kept his eyes conſtantly in the ſtreet; that he had noticed a number of men to go by in a body with wallets on their ſhoulders, but no perſons of conſequence; but, to his ſurpriſe, his landlord informed him that they were the States. This had ſuch an effect upon him, that he waited not to make any farther enquiry, but immediately wrote home to his maſter that it was in vain to contend with a nation, whoſe counſellors could ſubſiſt on a ſhilling a day, and a peace was concluded. In that war, it was not the power of Spain that yielded to the power of Holland, but Spaniſh power bowed to Dutch œconomy. Since time began, there hath not lived greater patriots than thoſe which roſe againſt Charles the Firſt; but the body of the nation was of an intollerant ſpirit. The treaſures which were collected from the people were intruſted in venal hands, and often miſapplied. Their laws were calculated more to coerce than win obedience, which is contrary to the ſpirit of a republic, and was as contrary to the wiſh of the patriots of that age.

* *By virtue, I mean to comprehend every republican virtue, amongſt which confidence is not the leaſt.*

I would not be underſtood, that I mean to ſuggeſt a thought that there is not virtue enough in New-Jerſey to found a Republic. God forbid! I mean only to eſtabliſh theſe fundamental truths,---that virtue in a Republic muſt be the beginning---that, in a Republic, is the one thing needful, and the neceſſity of adding fuel to the vital flame, and of ſtrengthening the things that remain.

A Legiſlator of New-Jerſey ſhould always have at hand an argument ſomething ſimilar to that made uſe of by judicious Divines to great advantage, when they are attacked by an infidel. The infidel will ſay,---You preach warmly to me to mortify the fleſh, with the affections and luſts, and you promiſe me great rewards hereafter; if to this rich reverſion you could add ſome preſent pay, I ſhould be tempted to become your convert, otherwiſe I ſhall decline, for the ſacrifice which I make muſt be immediate. The Divine hath him now on the ground he would wiſh, and directs him to enquire of all his converts, and they will unanimouſly agree that they enjoy the ſweets of life in a greater degree in the paths of virtue, than they formerly did in ſenſuality. The infidel enquires, and finds it to be true, and this converts infidelity itſelf. So, when a perſon that is diſaffected to the preſent government ſays to a Legiſlator of New-Jerſey,---You hold up to me the advantage of a free trade with all the world when the war ſhall be at an end, but I want ſomething in hand; the Legiſlator ſhould be able to anſwer and ſay,---Our plans are the plans of œconomy; as it was neceſſary, ſo the laws have received very conſiderable amendment, † for preventing ſubſtantial juſtice being defeated, or ‡ delayed by unneceſſary and injurious forms---for aſcertaining with preciſion the ſtatutes prior to the revolution, that are to be regarded parts of our juriſprudence;---and for fixing the property of the ſubjects on the moſt ſure and unſhaken foundation.

But I will treſpaſs no further on your patience, than juſt to inſert a remarkable obſervation of the Baron de Monteſquieu on England, when ſhe attempted to eſtabliſh a Republic in the laſt century, who ſays,---"A very droll ſpectacle it was in the laſt century, to behold the impotent efforts of the Engliſh towards the eſtabliſhment of democracy. As they who had a ſhare in the direction of public affairs were void of virtue, as their ambition was inflamed by the ſucceſs of the moſt daring of their members, § as the prevailing parties were ſucceſſively animated by the ſpirit of faction, the government was continually changing. The people, amazed at ſo many revolutions, in vain attempted to erect a Commonwealth. At length, when the country had undergone the moſt violent ſhocks, they were obliged to have recourſe to the very government which they had ſo wantonly proſcribed."

ARISTIDES.

New-Jerſey, Dec. 2, 1782.

† *Meſſage of that truly great man, of whom it is the boaſt of the United States that they can call their own, his Excellency* JOHN DICKINSON, *Eſq; to the Aſſembly of the State of Delaware, in whoſe every meſſage or proclamation is contained the genuine ſeeds of democracy.*

‡ *Strange as the aſſertion may appear, there is not in New-Jerſey a debt of Six or Seven Pounds (except thoſe on ſpecialties) wherein the creditor can claim any other property but the courteſy or good will of the debtor; and the moment a man lends me Twenty Dollars, I have it in my power to put him to as much expence in recovering his debt, as the money is worth. Judgment it is true can eaſily be obtained before a Juſtice; but, if I bring a Certiorari, it is gone from him to the laſt farthing.*

§ *Cromwell.*

Philadelphia, December 2, 1782.

THE Annual COMMUNICATION of the GRAND-LODGE of Pennſylvania, is to be held at the Lodge, in Lodge-Alley, on MONDAY, the 23d of December inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place all Officers of Lodges, holding Warrants under this Grand-Lodge, will punctually attend.

GRAND OFFICERS for the enſuing year to be elected, and other buſineſs of conſequence to be tranſacted.

By Order of the R. W. Grand-Maſter,
JOSEPH HOWELL, jun. D. G. Secretary.

December 2, 1782.

TWO hogſheads of PEARL or POT-ASH were put into the ſubſcriber's Store near two years ago. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be SOLD in ſix weeks from this date.

WILLIAM MILNOR, at the Old Ferry.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of December next, on the premiſes,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS or TRACTS of LAND, ſituated in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, late the eſtate of JAMES M'CONNAUGHY, deceaſed, one of which contains about 250 acres, now in tenure of Abraham Beatty, about 150 of which is cleared and good plough land, 10 or 12 acres of good meadow, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered; adjoining this tract lies M Connaughy's forge and merchant-mill. The other tract, now in tenure of James Cupples, lies about 17 miles from the former, within one mile of Brandywine Meeting-houſe, containing 156 acres and allowance, near 100 whereof is cleared and good plough land, three or four acres of meadow made, the remainder well timbered, the whole well watered. There are on both plantations good dwelling-houſes, barns and orchards. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, and any perſon inclining to view the premiſes, may apply to JAMES MOORE, Eſq; or to JOHN ELLIOT, near the premiſes. An indiſputable title will be given. The ſale to begin at ſaid Beatty's, at 10 o'clock ſaid day.

DANIEL GRIFFITH,)
‡ MICHAEL GRAHAM,) Executors.
Nov. 25. JOHN ELLIOT,)

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Chief Juſtice, the Hon. William Auguſtus Atlee, Eſq; Second Juſtice, the Hon. John Evans, Eſq; Third Juſtice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Eſq; Fourth Juſtice of the Supreme Court, and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of Auguſt laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday, the ſixteenth of December next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners, Eſcheators and Conſtables, within the ſaid city and county, that they be then and there in their own perſons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done: Alſo, all they who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are or then ſhall be in the goal of the ſaid city and county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Philadelphia, the twenty ſeventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-two, and in the ſeventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Bucks County, November 30. 1782.

WHEREAS the eſtates of Joſeph Doan, Alexander Bartram, and David Burge, late of the county of Bucks, having been in due courſe of law forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State, I, the ſubſcriber, Agent for the ſaid county, do hereby give NOTICE, That the eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Doan, Alexander Bartram, and David Burge, conſiſting of the parcels and tracts of land following, viz. A Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Plumſtead townſhip, bounded by land of Capt. Robert Gibſon, Meſheck Mitchener, Jonathan Carlile, and others, containing about 108 acres, having thereon erected a houſe, barn, orchard, and other improvements, together with one other tenement and lot of land, ſituate as aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Iſaac Overholt, William Beans, Charles Stuart, and others, containing about 42 acres, having thereon erected a good dwelling-houſe, &c. late the property of the aforeſaid Joſeph Doan.

A Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of good Land, ſituate in Northampton townſhip, bounded by land of Henry Wynkoop, Eſq; Paul Blaker, deceaſed, William Cooper, and others, containing 92 acres, having thereon erected a dwelling-houſe, barn, orchard and other improvements; late the property of the above named Alexander Bartram.

And a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in Solebury townſhip, bounded by land of Stephen Townſend, Samuel Armitage, John Coogler and others, containing 167 acres, having thereon a houſe, barn, &c. late the property of David Burge, above-named.

All which will be ſold, by public vendue, at the Court-houſe, at Newtown, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of January next. The ſale to continue from day to day till the whole be diſpoſed of. The terms of ſale will be according to law, as follows; to wit, one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid one fourth part of the purchaſe money; the remainder thereof to be paid in one month; and on a certificate being produced from the ſaid Agent of full payment of the purchaſe money, a deed will be given, as by law directed.

And I, the ſaid Agent, do alſo, purſuant to law, hereby NOTIFY all the claimants of the ſaid premiſes, or any of them, and creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Doan, Alexander Bartram and David Burge, to exhibit their claims and demands to the Juſtices of the Supreme Court within the time limited by law, or they will be for ever barred from the recovery thereof.

GEORGE WALL, jun. Agent, B. C.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of THOMAS HOUSEKEEPER, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle immediately, otherwiſe they will be put to trouble; likewiſe all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to come on or before the 10th of December next, otherwiſe will not be accepted by me ELIZABETH HOUSEKEEPER, Adminiſtratrix, living in Northwales townſhip, Philadelphia county, one mile from the Meeting-houſe. *Nov. 27, 1782.* ¶

Philadelphia County, 3d day of 12th Month, 1782.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

A Valuable PLANTATION,

Through which a conſtant Stream of Water runs, whereon is a good MERCHANT-MILL. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JACOB LUTZ, late of the Northern-Liberties, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts proved, within three weeks from the date hereof, in order to be adjuſted, by

JOHN WEAVER and)
Dec. 3, 1782. PHILIP CLUMBERG,) Executors.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 27th of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, trots, paces and canters well, one hind foot white, ſhod before; ſhe has a ſmall ſcar on her buttock. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall receive half the above reward, and for taking up the Thief, and ſecuring him ſo as to be brought to Juſtice, ſhall receive the remainder, paid by

December 2, 1782. ¶ WILLIAM OWEN.

To be LETT, for a Term of Years,

A Valuable FARM, late of Benjamin Britton, deceaſed, on the Banks of Neſhaminey, about a mile above the Ferry. The elegance of the ſituation and buildings, together with its vicinity to Briſtol, not to mention that there are many families of faſhion in the neighbourhood, ſeem to point it out as a convenient ſeat of retirement and amuſement to the wealthy, while the profits of ſo fertile and well improved a plantation are no leſs inviting to the farmer. For further particulars enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

N. B. No propoſals will be received after four weeks from the preſent date. *Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1782.*

Vincent, November 13, 1782.

THE ſubſcriber gives PUBLIC NOTICE, that he gave a BOND to CASPER FITTING, in Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, for the ſum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS continental money, dated in March or April, 1779; and as ſome circumſtances have ſince occurred, I do forbid any perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay until compelled by law. ¶ JACOB COVER.

Meſſ. HALL & SELLERS,

THE following Letter, which was written immediately after the late General Election, was ſuppreſſed out of real pity for the gentleman to whom it is addreſſed, and from an earneſt hope that *he, and his few remaining friends*, would ſhew their remorſe, and pay a due obedience to the laws and government of the State. This would have tended to the healing of animoſities, and, by uniting of men, have furniſhed the moſt effectual means of drawing forth, with vigor and unanimity, our collective force againſt our common enemies. Before the armies of the State, directed by that wiſdom in council, and led on by that diſplay of valour in the field, which Pennſylvania is capable of exhibiting, the foes to freedom would have ſhrunk, victory attended with her laurels, and our conqueſts have kept pace with our arms. The want of this unanimity is not imputable to the body of the people, moſt of whom breathe the ſame ſpirit of freedom, and have their eyes alike ſteadily fixed upon liberty and independence; but to him who artfully raiſed himſelf, that he might become the head of a party, to his ſmall band of confederates, whoſe aim is offices of profit and honor, and to his ſervile tribe of ſcribblers, whoſe zeal is kindled by his favours, and whoſe mercenary pens are guided by his pay. While ſuch a knot of *uneaſy and ambitious ſpirits* ſhall be able to impoſe upon and miſlead the well-meaning whigs of this State, neither peace or proſperity will be known among us. It is therefore of importance to ſee this factious *Leader* unmaſked.

THE AUTHOR.

To JOSEPH REED, ESQUIRE,

On the Subject of his Allegiance.

SIR,

WHEN the deſpotiſm of the worſt of tyrants (whom I ſhall ſtile by the name of the Britiſh King, leſt from the deſcription I may be ſuppoſed to mean you) and the lawleſs claims of his corrupt Parliament over the lives, the liberty, and the property of the good people of America, obliged the ſons of freedom to draw the ſword of ſelf-preſervation, in defence of their natural and chartered rights, they ſeparated themſelves from their deſtroyers, by erecting the ſtandard of Independence. Under this ſtandard they flocked together, with heart and hand united, to repel the hoſtile invaders of thoſe ſacred privileges, to which they were entitled by the *Magna Charta* of nature and the bleſſing of God. But as the wiſdom which they had derived from the experience of their anceſtors and the annals of mankind taught them, that all ages and countries had been curſed with beings in the form, without the ſouls or virtues of men, who, under the veil of patriotiſm, were by heart and intereſt attached to the enemy, they required a ſolemn teſt of allegiance from all ranks and deſcriptions of men amongſt them. With a holy indignation againſt ſuch peſts of ſociety, and with a jealous and watchful eye over the rights of their conſtituents, the legiſlature of Pennſylvania, in the moment of danger, paſſed a law on the 13th day of June, 1777, requiring all male white inhabitants of this State (except of the counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Cumberland, to whom a longer time was allowed) above the age of eighteen years, on or before the firſt day of July then next following, to take an oath or affirmation of what is generally called abjuration and allegiance. This oath or affirmation contained a renunciation of all allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, and a declaration of good faith to the State of Pennſylvania; and alſo the moſt ſolemn promiſe not at any time to do, or cauſe to be done, any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congreſs; with an exception as to delegates in Congreſs, priſoners of war, and officers and ſoldiers in the continental army.

Now, Sir, when did you take the oath of allegiance required by this law? and when did you with your lips, for with your heart no man ſuppoſes you have or ever will, abjure the Britiſh King? When did you change your ſovereign and allegiance, by giving this teſt of your renouncing the Britiſh tyrant, and of your attachment to the freedom and independence of America? Leſt you, who are ſo remarkable for your delicacy, ſhould have your feelings hurt by anſwering this queſtion, or ſhould not do it truly, I will ſave you the bluſh, and do it for you. It was not till the 9th day of October, 1778, which was more than fifteen months after the time limited by the firſt, and more than four months after the time limited by the ſecond act.

During all this time, your attachment to the Britiſh tyrant, whoſe arbitrary principles you ſeem to have imbibed with your firſt breath, emboldened you to bid defiance to the laws of the land, and to contemn the voice of the people. This could not ariſe from ignorance or mere neglect. You were well acquainted with the law and your duty; you therefore ſinned againſt conviction, and with your eyes open. You ſet a dangerous example to others, who obſerving your omiſſion, and concluding it to ariſe either from attachment to the enemy, or a dread of their arms, naturally became timid, and were guilty of the ſame omiſſion, though not with the ſame degree of guilt. Rather than ſwallow this bitter pill, you remained incapable of holding any office or place of truſt in the State, ſuing for debts, of electing or being elected, buying or ſelling any lands, &c. and liable to be diſarmed by the Lieutenant of the place of your reſidence, to be looked upon as a ſpy, and as a perſon holding principles inimical to the United States, and to impriſonment till you ſhould take the ſaid oath. Theſe are the incapacities declared by the expreſs words of the law, and under the moſt important of which I believe it will be found that you ſtill labour, and that you are at this very time diſfranchiſed of the greateſt rights of citizenſhip. If, from an abhorrence of your conduct in having taken the oath at all, you have, like other offenders, baniſhed the recollection thereof from your mind, or from a heart grown callous to all ſtings of conſcience, by a long and familiar courſe of ſinning, have forgot the time when, I muſt beg leave to refer you to the records of the late Mr. Juſtice Ord, where you will find full proof of the truth of my aſſertion. This trouble, however, can hardly be neceſſary, ſince you may remember, that on the laſt election day, when, conſcious of your not having taken the oath in due time, you were unwilling to produce your certificate, or having placed it amongſt thoſe *arcana* to which even you yourſelf have acceſs only upon the moſt ſpecial occaſions, you offered your ticket, unaccompanied with an oath, though required by law from all electors. When your vote was refuſed, you had the confummate effrontery to inſiſt upon the law, which *bends to no man*, being diſpenſed with in your caſe, on account of your *exalted character* and the dignified ſtations which you had filled. The officers of the election, attentive to their oaths and duty, and probably having ſuſpicions from your words and actions forming the moſt ſtriking contraſt to each other, required at leaſt an affidavit of your having taken the oaths preſcribed by the teſt laws in due time. Knowing this not to be the caſe, and having an equal averſion to all oaths, either in favour of your country, or againſt the enemies thereof, you refuſed to ſwear, and they as manfully refuſed your ticket. You withdrew in a rage to your evil adviſers, and, in the moment of that phrenzy which ever guides your councils and directs your actions, wrote the officers of the election an inſulting letter, dictated by the moſt raſh imprudence, if not downright madneſs. This too was ineffectual. Your kingdom, like that of the firſt apoſtate ſinner, though not at an end, was greatly impaired, and you, like him, left to mourn over the loſs of your better days. Finding that the fiat of aſſumed majeſty could no longer ſupercede the law, you at length brought the certificate, probably from among papers of a ſecret nature, both of which you were alike anxious to keep from the public eye; the one on account of its date, and the others on account of ſomething more ſerious. The date of the one is now diſcovered to be on the 9th of October, 1778; and Governor Johnſtone is probably not ignorant of the contents of the others. What apology can you then offer (for had you lived in days of yore, the devil would not have been ſtiled the wileſt of ſerpents) for this ſin of omiſſion, while with fire and faggot you were purſuing leſs offenders? As the law only extends to white inhabitants, did you, judging from the *colour of your heart*, conclude that it did not reach you? Or as it only extends to mortals, were you of opinion with all mankind, that you partake of the infernal nature, and therefore conclude yourſelf exempted? Candour, upon this ſubject, may form an apology for your *head*, and as to your *heart*, you are but little concerned about it. But it is poſſible you will call in the aid of that jeſuitiſm, by which you ſubſtitute low cunning for ſound argument, ſhadows for ſubſtance, and vice in the place of virtue, in order to prove that you were an officer of the army, and therefore within the exceptions of the act. Should you attempt this, it will be much eaſier for you to prove that you were in the army, than that you were a ſoldier. But ſuppoſe you to have been even a Cæſar, to whom I am told you have often compared yourſelf for military talents, eſpecially in thoſe parts of his character which are moſt ſhining; yet, Sir, when did you leave the army? was it not in June, 1778? and will you add to your diſgrace by urging, that becauſe you were once a ſoldier, and entitled during that time to an exemption, that it therefore continued longer than your nerves or political creed ſuffered you to remain in the field? You ſurely were not a ſoldier from the time of your reſignation till the time of taking the oath, on the 9th day of October, 1778. Then, were you not a private citizen, and ſubject with your fellow-citizens to the laws of the State during all this time? You certainly were. It is true, many brave officers and diſtinguiſhed military characters did not take the oaths required by our teſt laws earlier than you; and as your talents lie in ſubſtituting appearances for realities, you may endeavour to acquit yourſelf by drawing a parallel, favourable to you, between their conduct and your own. Let me do it for you, and leave the public to form a judgment. On ſtrict enquiry it will be found, and I call upon you to produce a ſingle inſtance to the contrary, that thoſe gentlemen obeyed the calls of their country during her greateſt danger, and ſtood by the ſide of her illuſtrious Chieftain, till the time limited by law for taking what is generally called the firſt oath *(which was the one taken by you)* had expired, without any default on their part. This rendered the taking of *that oath* by them in due time impoſſible. On the 5th day of December, 1778, the Legiſlature, with an expreſs view to the ſituation of thoſe officers and others, who, by reaſon of their abſence from the State, had been deprived of an opportunity of complying with the law, paſſed another act, preſcribing a new oath to be taken, and declaring that upon this being done, they ſhould be confirmed in all their rights and privileges of citizenſhip. This oath the officers have taken, and juſtly enjoy the full benefit of it. You, on the contrary, although ſometimes with the army, lived with your family in the county of Philadelphia, in the neighbourhood of Magiſtrates before whom you might and ought to have taken the oath in due time. Until the firſt day of June, 1778, was allowed for this purpoſe, and for many months before you had all the opportunity of doing it, which the moſt favourable circumſtances could afford. Altho' you might have been within the exception of the act of the 13th of June, 1777, yet you certainly were not within any exception in the act of the firſt of April, 1778, and cannot have the leaſt excuſe to offer. In addition to this, you abandoned the army in the month of June, 1778, for the more lucrative employments of civil life; and altho' diſqualified as a *non-juror*, you entered upon the profeſſion of the law, and thereby became liable to an indictment, to a heavy fine, and other ſevere penalties, for this breach of the act of Aſſembly. You procured yourſelf to be appointed a delegate in Congreſs, and without taking the oath, or giving any teſt of your *allegiance*, held a ſeat in the Councils, and ſhared in the important deliberations of the moſt auguſt Aſſembly in America. A mere private citizen, in the remoteſt corner of the State (if a *non-juror* like yourſelf) not being deemed worthy to reſide amongſt us, conſiſtent with the public ſafety, was liable to be impriſoned or baniſhed. Yet the ſecrets of nations were laid open to your view, without any ſecurity to prevent your betraying them to the enemy. It is true, that the firſt act has an exception as to delegates in Congreſs, but you will hardly have the face to ſay that this exception was ever intended to include our own delegates, from whom the reaſon was a thouſand times ſtronger for requiring a teſt of allegiance than from an humble citizen, who knew but little, and could betray but little. *Your* ſituation, on the contrary, furniſhed you with extenſive and important knowledge in our national councils, of the ſtate of our finances, the ſituation and deſigns of the army, and enabled you to ſpread your poiſon far and wide. It would therefore be an affront to the legiſlature, and an inſult to their underſtanding, to ſuppoſe them ſuch paltry ſtateſmen as to leſſen the ſecurity againſt miſchief, in a tranſverſe proportion to the power and means of doing it; or, in other words, to require a ſolemn tie of fidelity from an obſcure, illiterate individual, who could do but little harm, and yet to reſt the ſafety and independence of the State upon the bare word of a man, in whoſe power it was, from the nature of his office, to betray it effectually. It is clear, therefore, the exception was intended for delegates from other States, who owed no allegiance to this State, and ought not to be bound by an oath to yield any. They reſided here for the purpoſe of attending Congreſs, and were within the general words of the act. It was therefore neceſſary to exclude them by an exception. Here Sir, tho' you eagerly catched at a mere ſound of words, your ſophiſtry will fail, or only tend to ſhow how odious the oath was in your eyes. But ſuppoſe me for a moment to be wrong; yet there is no ſuch exception in the act of the 1ſt of April, 1778, and it was not till after that time that you took your ſeat in Congreſs, and previous to this you were diſqualified for all offices whatever. Inſtead, therefore, of any exception in the act ſtanding you in ſtead, the act itſelf incapacitated you of electing, being elected, or ſerving when elected. It will further appear, that your taking the oath at all did not ariſe from inclination or any attachment to your country, but to ſerve your own, or ſome other purpoſe. Like the ſerpent of old, who, when any thing was to be got, could find a way to wriggle himſelf into power, your ambition led you to aſpire at the preſidency of the State. It was neceſſary for you to be a member of Council, before you could be choſen to this high office. The general election day was on the 9th of October, 1778, and you knew yourſelf to be incapable of being elected. Here you were ſtaggered. The difficulty was ſome how to be got over, and ſtratagem was neceſſary to accompliſh what you longed after, as Eve did for the forbidden fruit. You were tempted by the ſame ſpirit, ſucceeded in like manner, and are now left to the ſame remorſe. How did you qualify yourſelf? It was by taking the oath on the very election day, which was upwards of four months after your diſabilities commenced, and which were declared by law to continue during your life. Although a repentant ſinner, returning at the eleventh hour, ſhall be ſaved, yet your twelfth hour was paſſed; the days of your probation were over, and the door of political grace was cloſed upon you for ever.

Thus it appears that your ſituation, compared with that of the officers in general, bears the ſame reſemblance that vice does to virtue. *They* either had no opportunity of taking the firſt oath in due time, or are eſtabliſhed in all their rights by taking the latter one, agreeable to a ſubſequent law, as you might have done, had it not been *too pointed for your conſcience*. You had the fulleſt opportunity of taking the firſt oath, but refuſed to do it till it was too late by ſeveral months, though you had left the army long before. You ſerved in Congreſs, when you were diſqualified by law. You took the firſt oath out of time, to ſerve your own purpoſes on the election day, and when it could not reſtore you to a ſingle privilege. You were elected Counſellor, and ſerved as Preſident of the State, when you were incapable of filling even the office of Conſtable. You were therefore an uſurper, artfully impoſed upon the people againſt law, and intruded yourſelf into the firſt office of the State, without being clothed with the leaſt legal authority. All this too was in violation of the law and conſtitution, which you were ſworn to ſupport. How is all this to be accounted for, and what mad infatuation could have led to ſuch a line of conduct? The world have been aſſured, upon the honor of many reputable characters, that you have traded with the enemy; that you have kept up a ſecret and dangerous correſpondence of the moſt alarming nature with Governor Johnſtone, a late Commiſſioner from the Britiſh King to reſtore America to her dependence on Great-Britain; that when you were ſent by his Excellency General Waſhington on a ſpecial commiſſion to the commanding officer near Trenton, you baſely betrayed the confidence repoſed in you by your obſervations, and opinions delivered in favour of the enemy. Whether theſe ſerious charges, ſupported by a variety of circumſtances, and the plighted faith of men of honor and veracity, be true or falſe, I know not, and therefore ſhall not undertake to determine. But as the worſt of ſinners are ſaid to boggle at perjury, the probability of the truth of theſe accuſations, and of your guilt, is greatly ſtrengthened by your long refuſal to take an oath required from every citizen of Pennſylvania; and indeed this ſeems to be the only way of accounting for your conduct. An oath might poſſibly, *hardened* as you are, have been ſome *ſmall obſtacle* to your views and practices, and as you wiſhed not to have the leaſt barrier in your way, you cautiouſly avoided taking it. The above charges I have only mentioned by way of examples, out of a *long and tedious train* of others, which would ſwell this letter to too great a length; for they are ſo numerous, that if there be truth or honor in man, your cup of iniquity is full. You have learned with the utmoſt dexterity to box the compaſs of vice, and to ſin quite round the circle. Not ſatisfied with committing "the oldeſt crimes the neweſt ways," you appear, after running over the muſter roll of old offences, to have looked for new ones, that you might have the glory of being the inventor and firſt perpetrator of them. Hiſtory informs us of a Roman tyrant, who wiſhed his reign might be diſtinguiſhed to poſterity by ſome plague, famine, earthquake, or other dreadful viſitation. As his ambition and yours, like your hearts, ſeem to be of the ſame kind, your wiſhes cannot be different. But as your adminiſtration has been a greater curſe to Pennſylvania, than either plague, famine or earthquakes, your own name, like that of Nero or Caligula, will perpetuate itſelf without foreign aid. The people of Pennſylvania are therefore happy at finding that the Divine diſpleaſure is appeaſed, and the day of their deliverance at hand, ſince it is diſcovered that you are by law diſqualified to hold any office, place or truſt, in this Commonwealth.

HAMDEN.

To the Hon. JAMES POTTER, ESQUIRE,

Major-General of the Militia of the Commonwealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR,

THOUGH perſonally unknown to you, I have taken the liberty of addreſſing a letter to you, upon the ſubject of the late addreſſes you have received from two battalions of militia. I have no objection to your ſervices being applauded; but what can you mean by receiving and publiſhing addreſſes, which contain expreſſions that denote a diſpoſition to commence a civil war in the State. Who are the "Domeſtic Enemies," whom you have encouraged your addreſſers to expect you will oppoſe? You cannot mean the Tories; for they at no time were ever ſo formidable or united in Pennſylvania, as to be the objects of a Major General's command, and at preſent they are the moſt peaceable and paſſive ſubjects in the State. You cannot mean the miſcreants, who have lately robbed the mails and aided deſerters to get to New-York; for the civil power has already arreſted and puniſhed moſt of them. You muſt therefore mean only the Freemen, who oppoſed you at the late Election of a Preſident of the State. Theſe are the only "Domeſtic Enemies" you have in Pennſylvania. And, Sir, had they not a right to prefer Mr. Dickinſon to you? Does not the Conſtitution ſay, A Preſident ſhall be choſen by a majority of the Members of the Aſſembly and Council? And have you not taken an oath to maintain that Conſtitution inviolate in all its parts? How then can you juſtify yourſelf to God and your Country in receiving addreſſes, which convey an idea of an appeal to the Sword, to place you at the Head of the State? I have read much more lately than ever I heard before of your ſervices in the field; but, Sir, had they been ten times as great as they were, they would not have been equal to the ſervices rendered to this country by Mr. Dickinſon. *Who* were you, and *what* were you, when he wrote thoſe letters which opened the eyes of America, and firſt led her to oppoſe the claims of the Britiſh Parliament? Had it not been for the penetration with which that Firſt American Patriot diſcovered our rights, and the zeal and boldneſs with which he defended them, you would have now been a Britiſh vaſſal, inſtead of a Militia Major General, and your name would have been at this day unknown in Pennſylvania, beyond the limits of Penn's Valley. But I injure the Preſident of the State, by only drawing a compariſon between you and him. I can ſee, and could name ſeveral thouſand Officers and Soldiers in Pennſylvania, who have done as much for the State as you have done; and I know at leaſt Five Hundred Citizens, who have done a *great deal more* than you have done, both in the Cabinet and the Field. Your friends, as well as your oppoſers, agree in your character. The former have choſen you their pioneer, only becauſe they know you to be a weak and deſperate man. Could they ſucceed in their wiſhed ſchemes, they would ſoon throw you aſide, like the uſeleſs ſcaffolding of a building. But, Sir, the time for tyranny in Pennſylvania is paſt. The people are again happy under conſtitutional and legal government. A great and reſpectable majority of the State are united in the preſent Adminiſtration, and the wiſeſt and beſt men, as well as the beſt whigs in the State, are attached in principle, gratitude and affection, to his Excellency the Preſident. Even the candid and honeſt men among his enemies have already thrown their weight into the ſcale of his government.

You ſtand, Sir, upon tickliſh ground. Pennſylvania has nothing to fear from your intrepidity or influence; but, Sir, you have every thing to fear from your *preſent* ſituation. Look *behind* you----Look *before* you. The next ſtep you take, may mark you A CONSPIRATOR.

A FRIEND TO THE CONSTITUTION.

TO BE SOLD,

By EDWARD and ISAAC PENINGTON,
At their STORE in Saſſafras Street,

LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
and MOLASSES. ‡

Eleventh Month, 30th, 1782.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber this morning, in Willis-town townſhip Cheſter county, TWO HORSES, the one a large brown, near 15 hands high, ſhod all round, a natural pacer; the other a dark bay, with a ſtar in his forehead, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, ſhod all round. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges, and take them away † WILLIAM GARRETT, jun.

BOSTON, *November* 29.

Tuesday evening arrived here a brig from Cadiz, which place she left the 26th ult.---By this vessel we have received intelligence that Lord Howe with the British fleet having appeared in sight of the combined fleet before Gibraltar, induced the latter to pursue them, when they immediately stood for the coast of Barbary, and taking the advantage of a fair wind, stood for, and (as the account says) effectually relieved that fortress.---One Spanish ship of 74 guns, 'tis said, was taken.---We must wait a later arrival for particulars of this event.

It is with great regret that we inform our readers that the ship Argo, Capt. Trevit, from France, was lost on Moon-Island on Thursday night, in the snow-storm.---All the crew were saved, and a small part of the cargo.

TRENTON, *December* 4.

On Friday night, the 22d ult. Captain Richard Salter, in a brig belonging to New-Hampshire, but last from Montserat, with a cargo of rum, bound for Virginia, was drove ashore in a gale of wind, on Absecom Beach; it is thought the most of the rum will be saved, but the vessel is lost: She left Montserat the 4th ult. but was taken off the capes of Virginia by the Amphion frigate, who put a prize-master and eleven hands on board, and ordered her to New-York. The prize-master and hands were made prisoners by the militia and sent to Philadelphia.

Captain Salter, of whom we get this intelligence, further informs, that before he left Montserat, certain accounts were received there, that the Marquis de Bouille had arrived at Martinico with upwards of 150 sail of transports, and eight or ten thousand troops, under convoy of four sail of the line---and that the Count d'Estaing was hourly expected with 10 or 12 more capital ships.

The above fleet captured, off St. Lucia, a large British transport, with troops on board, bound for that port.

We are told, that Sir Guy Carleton will shortly return to Britain. He goes home in disgust, conceiving himself ilty treated by the Ministry, who directed him on his arrival, to declare in effect that Britain was heartily tired of the war, and was ready to make peace with us almost upon any terms whatever.---He as well as we have found it a dirty deception, much beneath the dignity of a great and powerful nation; but which, however, is perfectly consonant with the rest of their conduct for the last seven years.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 11.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, the Honorable the General Assembly of this Commonwealth adjourned until Wednesday, the 15th of January next.

During the session, the following laws were enacted, viz.

1. An act for rasing an impost on goods, wares and merchandize imported or brought into this State by land.

2. An act to stay and prevent suits being brought against sundry officers, deputies or agents, heretofore employed in the service of this State and of the United States.

3. An act to prevent the erecting any new and independent State within the limits of this Commonwealth.

4. An act for the relief of John Sensenigh, an insolvent debtor confined in the gaol of Lancaster county.

5. An act to vest the estate of John Spering, late of Easton, in the county of Northampton, cordwainer, in his four children.

6. An act for vesting several houses and lots of land in the city of Philadelphia, the residuary real estate of John Nicholas, deceased, in trustees, to sell the same and to make distribution of the money arising by these sales, among the residuary devisees in the said John Nicholas his last will and testament named, and their legal representatives, in proportion to the quantity of interest each of them has in the lands and tenements to be sold, and for ascertaining and securing to each minor his or her share of that money.

Late advices from Baltimore mention, that there has been a very desperate engagement between five armed barges, fitted out at that place for the protection of the bay against the enemy's picaroons, and an equal number of barges from New-York, in which the enemy's Commodore with the whole crew, it is said, was blown up, by his magazines taking fire, said to be occasioned by the bursting of a hand-grenade, thrown by one of our people; but we have not yet been able to collect a circumstantial account of this rencontre.

We have just learned that five French frigates which were sent on a secret expedition, had returned to France, after having effected the entire demolition of the Hudson's Bay company's factories and possessions, and carried off pelts, &c. to an immense value.

Last Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in one of Mr. Benjamin Shoemaker's out-houses, the upper end of Market-street, which threatened destruction to the adjoining buildings, many of which were of wood, as the wind blew very fresh from the north-west; but by the activity of the inhabitants, and the alertness of the Fire Companies, it was happily extinguished, after consuming Mr. Shoemaker's distillery, stable, &c. and a stable belonging to Doctor Shields, whose kitchen is also considerably injured by the flames.

Sunday last Charity Sermons were preached at the Episcopal Churches in this city, when a very handsome collection was made for the benefit of the poor of said Churches.

On the 4th of October last departed this life, in South-Carolina, deeply regretted by *all* who had form'd an acquaintance with him, Capt. Lieut. SAMUEL STORY, of the Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery. This *young* gentleman was by birth an *Englishman*. He came to this country a *volunteer* with the British army, and while Philadelphia was under their dominion, owing to an impartial examination of the causes which produced the present controversy, his *benevolent Soul* became warmed with a love of liberty, he *felt* for America, and at once within his own breast determined to see its inhabitants, and share with them in all their difficulties. Accordingly, upon the evacuation of the city, he continued behind, *unknown* and *unbefriended* but by *few*. Being soon recommended to the notice of some *virtuous whigs*, he was introduced as a Clerk into one of the public civil departments, *where*, finding himself too much confined, and possessing a *military* spirit, he received, in consequence of application, a commission in the corps of artillery; since which the greatest attention, the most remarkable activity, and chearful compliance with duty, have marked *his* character. He was *rapidly* rising into the highest esteem, and enjoyed the most flattering prospects at the time when he was seized with a most violent fever, which in the southern climate soon put an end to his existence.

Thus fell, yielding to the "King of Terrors," this excellent young officer, engaged from *principle* in the service of these UNITED STATES, who universally, had they but known *his* worth, would *now* let fall a tear.

The following Address from the Officers of the Sixth Battalion of Philadelphia county militia, was presented on Tuesday, the 3d instant, to Major-General Potter.

To the Honorable JAMES POTTER, Esq; Major-General of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

The ADDRESS *of the* OFFICERS *of the Sixth Battalion of Militia of the County of Philadelphia.*

SIR,

FEELING, in common with our brethren of the militia in other parts of the State, the warmest sensations of gratitude, for the many important services you have rendered this Commonwealth in every period of the present contest; and reflecting upon your early appearance in the cause of American liberty, and your persevering attachment to our independence, think it our duty, at this particular time, to give you this public testimony of our confidence and esteem.

Your firmness in Council, your good conduct and intrepidity in the field, with your regular and determined opposition to the enemies of our independence, has endeared you to all the real friends of our country, and particularly to the militia who have been so frequently under your command.

We are happy in your continuance in a command of the militia, which we consider as advantageous and honorable to the State; and whenever our country has occasion for our services, we shall always be ready to follow (against our foreign or domestic enemies) an officer who has never left us on the approach of danger; but has ever been foremost in the field.

Your services will always be gratefully remembered by us; and we beg you to be assured, that our affectionate regard and good wishes for your happiness and prosperity will ever attend you.

Robert Curry, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

John Edwards, *Major.*

Arnold Francis, George Walter, Andrey Norny, William Nelson, Jacob Peterman, John Lowry, John Wentz, William Johnson, *Captains.*

James Adams, John Baker, Frederick Conrad, Edward Coulston, Thomas North, James Davis, Robert Knox, George Kigher, *Lieutenants.*

Thomas M'Harg, Peter Witner, John Snyder, John Dull, James Goardon, John Dismant, David Knox, Benjamin Knows, *Ensigns.*

Michael Simpson, *Quartermaster.*

Jacob Baker, *Adjutant.*

Andrew Todd, *Surgeon.*

Jacob Auld, *Sub-Lieutenant* Philadelphia county.

To which the GENERAL was pleased to return the following

ANSWER.

To the OFFICERS of the Sixth Battalion of the Philadelphia County Militia:

GENTLEMEN,

THE numerous testimonies of affection and esteem from the militia of Pennsylvania, and particularly from the officers of your battalion, which I have received of late, would do honour to a military character far superior to mine; and it cannot but give me a very sensible pleasure, that my attachment to the liberty and independence of America, and my well meant endeavours to support them, have met with the approbation of gentlemen who have chearfully shared with me in the dangers and labours of a military life.

Actuated in Council with the same zeal for our common country, which carried us through every difficulty in the most trying conjunctures in the field, I have always given my voice against every measure which appeared subversive of the principles which roused America into an opposition to the arbitrary demands of British tyranny.

It flatters me very much, that amidst the fluctuating sentiments of our fellow citizens with respect to the characters that are most proper to direct the Councils of Pennsylvania, I am yet continued in the place of danger, which I have ever accounted the post of honour; and should our country demand our assistance again in the field, believe me, gentlemen, there are none whom I would more gladly see than the officers and soldiers of your battalion.

I have the honour to be,
with the most affectionate regard,
your humble servant,
JAMES POTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

On Thursday, the 12th instant, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

The State Ship Hyder Ally,

The Inventory will be put up at the Coffee-house, and the conditions produced at the time of sale.

Dec. 10, 1782. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

Havanna Sugars,

TO BE SOLD BY

Andrew and *James Caldwell.* *

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

That valuable PLANTATION,

Situate at Whiteclay Creek Landing, in New-Castle County,

Together with 150 Acres of MARSH adjoining.

For terms, apply to BLAIR M'CLENACHAN. ¶

Robeson township, Berks county, Dec. 5, 1782.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, in the month of January, 1772, executed three obligations, two of them conditioned for payment of Fifty Pounds each, and the other for the payment of Sixty-six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, lawful money of Pennsylvania, unto David Robeson, of the (late Province, now) State of Georgia, the first of which bonds became payable in the year 1778,---whereon I have, in the months of February, March, April, and the beginning of May last, paid to the said David Robeson, divers sums of money, amounting to Fifty-nine Pounds Seven Shillings, being nearly the whole amount of the principal and interest due on said bond; which payments were not endorsed on the bond, the said David Robeson alledging that he had not then the bond with him, but afterwards, on the 27th of May last, the said David Robeson assigned the said three obligations unto Col. Edward Larken, of Union township, in the county aforesaid, who at that time well knew of the payments made by me of the said sums of money, towards discharging the said obligation; notwithstanding which, the said Edward Larken now demands the full sum expressed in the condition of said obligation, with interest thereon. Wherefore I do hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said bond, as I am determined not to pay more than the ballance justly due thereon, unless I shall be compelled thereto by law.

¶ MOSES ROBESON.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift, or stolen, from the subscriber's landing, opposite New-Castle, a small BARGE, with her sails and oars; the inside of her stern-sheets are lined, and some remains of the moulding painted yellow, part of her apron between her breasthook and stern is split out, one of her oars was a new oak one, the other oak, old and almost gnawed off in the rowlock; had, when she went away, a large and-iron for an anchor. Whoever takes up the said boat and sails, so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by GEORGE TRENCHARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 200 acres of good land, lying in Frederick county, Maryland, within one mile of Frederick-Town, on the main road leading from Carolina to Pennsylvania, with a good two story frame house, a good barn and stables, a good wash-house, a never failing spring, with a stone spring-house over it, all within twenty yards of the house; a good apple orchard, and a sufficient quantity of good meadows. The said plantation is an excellent stand for a public house. Any person inclinable to purchase said plantation, may know the terms, by applying to PETER DOFFLER, in Frederick-Town. ‡

NEW-YORK, *December* 7.

Extract from a letter dated Charlestown, November 18, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"This garrison is waiting for orders to embark; vessels being allotted some time since for that purpose. It is said, the frigate which carries this letter sails with dispatches, and we are to wait her return for ultimate determinations, so that you will be best able to decide whether or not I shall see you here this winter. *I think not, for at her return, it will be too late to evacuate this winter.*

"The enemy under Captain Wilmot attacked our post under Major Dansey, at Fort Johnston, two days since. Wilmot was killed, his Lieutenant wounded and prisoner, the rest of their loss is not yet known, we lost two killed, and two wounded, also Ensign Lockart, of the 33d, wounded; since this affair we have erected two redoubts at the advanced post, being only three miles from the town.

"There has been something like a truce between General Leslie and Mr. Greene, I am told the General thinks the rebels have broke faith."

Extract of another letter from the same person, dated Charlestown, November 22.

"In the fleet which arrived from New-York three days ago, I find all the men and officers of the southern army are sent to join their several corps---this puzzles every one here. The fleet for St. Augustine sailed last Sunday week with the King's Rangers, and South and North Carolinians. The remainder of the Guards, the 2d battalion and the 71st regiment, and the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Lord Rawdon's go to Europe. The remainder of this garrison (should the place be abandoned to the enemy) are destined to Halifax, New-York, and the West-Indies.

"The post of James Island is withdrawn to this town, the 33d and Guards excepted, who remain with Major Dansey, at Fort Johnston.---The distresses caused by the apprehension of evacuating this town is shocking."

To be exposed to Public SALE,

On the 27th day of this Month, at the House of *William M'Calla,*

Several Lots of LAND,

Late the Estate of Alexander Brown, of *New-Britain,* deceased, viz.

THAT noted place, called M'CALLA's TAVERN, Plumstead Township, Bucks County, situate on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Durham, Easton, &c. containing forty acres of LAND, of a good soil; there are on said premises, a large commodious Stone House, a large Stone Barn, with other convenient buildings for that calling; four acres of good meadow, an orchard, containing near One Hundred apple trees, and some other fruit trees, about ten acres of Woodland; the whole within fence.

Also forty acres of LAND, situate about half a mile distant, which hath been occupied by the said M'Calla, near one half cleared, the remainder woodland.

On the same day to be SOLD,

One other Plantation, situate about one mile distant from said tavern, containing one hundred and twenty acres, with a small log house thereon, a number of apple trees, ten acres of good meadow cleared, and as much more may be made, about twenty acres of plough-land, the remainder woodland.

On the day following to be Sold, at the PREMISES,

A LOT of LAND, situate in New-Britain township, opposite the place formerly called Brown's tavern, on a cross road, leading from Philadelphia to Durham, Easton, &c. and from New-Town to the Great Swamp, Bethlehem, &c. containing nineteen acres; there are on said lot, a commodious stone dwelling-house, stables, &c. an orchard of good fruit, containing near seventy apple trees, with divers other fruit trees, about six acres of woodland, the remainder cleared. The conditions to be made known at the times and places, by

JOSIAH BROWN,)
ANDREW ELLICOTT, and) Executors.
WILLIAM SHOEMAKER.)

12th Month, 6th, 1782. ¶

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from George Pierce's tavern, at the Seven Stars, in Ashtown township, Chester county, the 26th of October at night, TWO CATTLE, one a black Heifer, with a white back, 3 years old past, in good order; the other a red Cow, with some white on her face, and it is thought some white under her belly, 4 or 5 years old, forward with calf. If stolen and the thief convicted thereof the above reward will be given, but if strayed EIGHT DOLLARS and all reasonable charges, paid by † JOHN CULIN.

N. B. All Butchers at or near Wilmington are desired to take notice, if any such cattle are offered for sale; they were seized for Tax and sold at Chad's Ford, the 25th of October, and it is thought are stolen or concealed.

To be exposed to sale by public Vendue,

On the 27th inst. on the premises, in New-Castle county, on Delaware,

THAT noted stand, called GRUBB's TAVERN, the tract contains 136 acres of very good land, fronting on the said river, the prospect and situation is equal to any on it, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and 5 from Wilmington. Any person desirous of viewing may apply to AMOR GRUBB, on the premises, or the subscriber in Wilmington, the terms will be made known on the day of sale, by JOHN GRUBB. ¶ *Dec.* 2, 1782.

WHEREAS I was forced to marry CATHERINE BAYLEY, formerly DUGAN, against my consent; this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN BAYLEY.

Delaware State, December 4, 1782. ¶ 4 w.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in West Caln township, Chester county, containing 215 acres with allowance; a quantity of watered meadow and more may be made, it is well situated for a Store or Tavern. For terms, apply to ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, on the premises. §

STRAYED or STOLEN from the pasture of Samuel Hodgdon, the 24th of November last, a sorrel GELDING, with a white face and switch tail, and droops pretty much on his buttock, carries a good head, his mane hangs on the near side, trots and canters. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or for the horse only FOUR DOLLARS, paid by JOHN STEPHENS, in Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. *Dec.* 10, 1782. ¶

Head of Sassafras, Kent County, Maryland.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the night of the 26th of November, out of the stable of Thomas Stephens, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, eight years old, trots and paces, shod all round, has a star in his forehead and a feather on his neck, a heavy mane and switch tail, lately trimmed between his ears and under his foretop, very high hip'd and in good order, shews much better on the road than standing. Whoever takes up said horse, and delivers him to Thomas Stephens, at the Head of Sassafras, or to Thomas Canby, in Philadelphia, or secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have SIX DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, and if stolen, TWELVE DOLLARS for Horse and Thief, paid by Thomas Stephens or Thomas Canby. ¶

Northern Liberties, December 3, 1782.

ALL persons that are indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH MARRIOTT, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book-debt, are requested to call and discharge the same to the subscriber; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, that they may be adjusted, by

THOMAS MARRIOTT, Acting Executor.

N. B. To be SOLD, between three and four acres of LAND, in the Northern Liberties, about three miles from the city, whereon is a good two story stone dwelling-house, with sundry other improvements; likewise a LOT, containing two acres and a half, about a mile to the southward of the city; there are on the premises a genteel frame tenement, garden, fruit trees, &c. &c. For terms, apply to THOMAS MARRIOTT. ¶

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Coleraine township, Lancaster county, in the night of the 20th inst. an indented servant man, named George Titloff, about 24 years old, five feet three or four inches high, chunky built, round visage, short brown hair, has an impudent look, and very talkative; speaks English, tho' he says he was born in Saxony, deserted from the English in Philadelphia, drove a Continental team, some time followed farming near Reading, also in Chester county, Pequea, and about Lancaster; he is fond of strong liquor, and very subject to lying: Had on, when he went away, an old brown cloth coat, lincy jacket, old wool hat, tow linen shirt and trowsers, old blue stockings, and new shoes tied with thongs. Whoever apprehends said fellow, and brings him to his master, or secures him in any goal, so as he may be had again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

Nov. 21, 1782. JOSEPH MILLER.

N. B. All Masters of Vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 24th inst. about 11 o'clock at night, two villains came to the house of Frederick Steen, innholder, in Concord, Chester county, one of them a white man, the other a Mulatto, and both wore blue sailors jackets and trowsers, with small round hats; the white man of a middle size, wore his own hair, and of a fresh complexion; the Mulatto a stout able bodied fellow; after calling for liquor, they followed the landlord into a room, presented a pistol, demanded his money, and robbed him of between 36 and 37 pounds. Whoever apprehends the above villains and secures them in any goal, so as they may be brought to justice, shall have SIX POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for either, paid by

Nov. 26, 1782. ¶ FREDERICK STEEN.

A married WOMAN,

WITH a good BREAST of fresh MILK, whose Child is lately dead, would take in a Child to nurse. She lives on Lancaster Road, three Miles and an Half from Town, and can have any necessary Recommendations. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

WAS committed to the goal of Chester county, the 29th of this instant, A certain JOHN JEFFERY ROBESON, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high (who says, when at home, he lives in Refoe township, Lancaster county) on suspicion of having three stolen HORSES; one a black roan horse, a natural pacer, about 17 hands high, 7 years old; another a sorrel stallion, about 7 years old, a ratch of white on his face, about 15 hands and an half high; the other a little brown, thin of flesh, and but of little value; the two former are thought to be the two horses advertised in this paper the 27th inst. by John Mayer, of Manheim township, Lancaster county. The owner or owners of said horses are desired to come to Chester, prove their property, enter into recognizance to prosecute the thief, pay costs, and take them away. JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Chester, November 30, 1782. ¶

Head of Elk, Cæcil county, Nov. 13, 1782.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 23d of September, the two following creatures, viz. A white MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 hands high, a natural pacer, remarkably white for her age, in good order, shod before, has been used to drawing, and may perhaps be a little chafed with the gears, has neither brand nor ear-mark, and if any other natural marks, not known; the other a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, with a small ratch in his face, and a white spot on his shoulder, made by the collar, and branded on the near buttock thus, S. Whoever secures and gives notice of said creatures, so that the owner may have them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. These creatures were bred about the Forks of Brandywine, and have gone that way. †

TEN POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 22d instant, a likely black MARE, 7 years old last spring, very broad made, short legged, squat heavy mare, has very uncommon eyes, one hind foot white, but not remembered, some grey hairs in her forehead, paces middling swift, trots and gallops, was when taken very fat, and newly shod before. Whoever secures said mare, and delivers her to the owner, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, and for the thief, so that he may be brought to justice upon conviction, SIX POUNDS, paid by SAMUEL HAYS, living in East Marlborough, Chester county. *Nov. 25, 1782.* ¶

CAME to the plantation of John Humphrey, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county, about 6 weeks ago, a young pied HEIFER. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Nov. 27, 1782. ¶ JOHN HUMPHREY.

WAS left at the subscriber's house, at the Sign of General Washington and the Battle of Monmouth, in Market-street, Philadelphia, on the 16th day of October, 1781, A MULATTOE or NEGROE BOY, about 12 years old, by a person who called himself JOHN PARK, and offered him for sale; he said he came with dispatches from General Greene to Congress, and was obliged to return again, and left the boy in my charge; but on his return from the southward he was apprehended at Lancaster, and put in goal; when the boy heard he was in goal, he said that Park had taken him from Mr. Lyons, living near Pee-dee river, South-Carolina, and says his name is John, but Park called him Dick. His master is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for expences in four weeks from the date hereof.

Philad. Dec. 4, 1782. PETER SUMMERS.

N. B. Said boy was advertised by me in two papers in the years 1781 and beginning of 1782. ¶

CAME to Mr. Collins's place in Turner's Lane, in the Northern-Liberties, about half a mile from the Germantown road, a black and white COW, with an ear-mark; she is dry and old. The owner, on proving property and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to

Nov. 20, 1782. JOSEPH BASKETT.

Lately imported from France and Holland, and to be SOLD by

WILLIAM SITGREAVES,

At his STORE in Market-street, between Front and Second-streets, the corner of Lætitia-Court,

A large Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

FINE and superfine Broadcloths,
Low priced ditto,
Swanskins and Flannels,
Plain and embossed Serges,
Coatings and Naps,
Blankets,----Carpeting,
Mens and Womens Worsted and Cotton Hose,
Camblets,----Calimancoes,
Durants,----black Russel,
Black Velvet,
Russia and Flemish Sheeting,
Irish, Laval & Holland Linens,
Britannias,
Dowlass,----Ravens Duck,
Oznabrigs,----Russia Drilling,
Striped Bed-tick,
7ths & yd. wide Cotton Check,
A Variety of Chintz & Calicoes
Check'd and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Striped Ginghams,
Coloured Nankeens,
Diapers,
Russia Linen for Towelling,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Plain and figured Dimities,
Coloured Jeans,
Gauze and Catgut,
Minionet and flowered Lawns,
Striped & plain Jaconet Muslins,
Ell wide India Persians,
India & English black Taffeties,
Plain and changeable Mantuas,
Sattins and Modes,
Half-yard Persians,
Ribbands,
Silk Romall Handkerchiefs,
Polecat and Bandanoe ditto,
Barcelona ditto,
White and coloured Threads,
Ivory Combs,
Sewing Silk,----Tapes,
Pins, &c. &c. &c.

Also, A good FORTE-PIANO. c 10 w.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

In Harford Town, Maryland,

The following Lots and Improvements,

LOT No. 1, in the centre of the town, on which is an excellent brick dwelling-house, accommodated with every conveniency, a good kitchen, smoke-house, and well of water at the door, a large stable, hay-loft, and chair-house adjoining; likewise an excellent garden, abounding with useful roots and flowers. The house is large, and every way convenient, with cellars under the whole, and finished in the completest manner. It is needless to describe rooms, stories, &c. The purchaser, it is presumed, will examine particulars, and, no doubt, will be well satisfied.

LOT No. 2. contains two acres of meadow, adjoining the garden, inclosed with the best of fence, and at a moderate computation produces five tons of hay of the best quality, annually, one season with the other.

LOT No. 3, of 50 acres, convenient to the town, all good woodland, except about five acres of good meadow, and seven of pasture, both well inclosed. The situation and advantages of the whole needs no encomiums, they are plain to the slightest observation for merchandise or any public business. It is a completely fitted and noble stand, 25 miles from Baltimore town, on the post road to Philadelphia, and 12 miles from Susquehanna Lower-ferry, in the heart of a fine wheat country, and two fine merchant-mills, one of which is at the door.

The three lots will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

As the subscriber intends moving to Philadelphia, the above lots or any of them will be exchanged for a house in that city, or other property near it. † 6 w. JOSEPH STILES.

Philadelphia, September 3, 1782.

An English and Mathematical Academy,

BY JOHN HEFFERNAN, formerly of the College and latterly of the University of Pennsylvania, is just opened, in a commodious apartment, on the north side of Cypress street, between Third and Fourth streets Philadelphia---Where children, youth and foreigners may speedily be perfected in the rudiments of the English language, and all the practical branches of mathematics; particularly English grammar, reading, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography and the use of the globes---Fractions, decimals, duodecimals, logarithms and the extraction of roots---Mensuration, gauging, surveying and navigation of every kind---The elements of geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, algebra and fluxions, with their occasional application to altimetry, longimetry, civil and military architecture, conic sections, projectiles, dialling and astronomy:---together with the construction and use of all such tariffs, scales, tables, plans, maps, charts and designs, as may be thought anywise necessary to embellish or illustrate the whole.

N. B. Said Heffernan will wait on young ladies and gentlemen, between school hours, as usual: and pay the utmost attention to the morals and manners of the youth and children committed to his tuition and care.

Doctrina sine Moribus vana.

SIX DOLLARS *Reward.*

STRAYED, since the latter end of August, two COLTS, one is an iron grey, was two years old last spring, the near hind foot white, has a long mane and tail, and goes heavy. The other is a mare Colt, was one year old last spring, is black, with some white hairs intermixed, has a white streak in her forehead, that reaches to the nose, has a long mane and tail, and had a leather strap, with two iron links, about her neck. Whoever secures the said colts, or can give notice where they are, to the subscriber, living on Mr. Caldwell's place, in Fourth street, at the corner of Hickory-lane, shall receive the above reward, by

¶ GEORGE STAHLY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey now sitting, for a Law to enable the owners and possessors of certain banked Meadows, lying in Lower Penn's-Neck, in the county of Salem, bounding on the river Delaware, between the fast land, now in the possession of John Callahan and Thomas Thackrey; to keep in repair the Dams, Banks and sluices thereof, so as effectually to prevent the tide from overflowing the same. Nov. 2, 1782. ‡

TO BE SOLD BY

MEREDITH & CLYMER,

A Quantity of the best CLARET, in Hogsheads and Cases;
Old CONIAC BRANDY;
DRY GOODS;
WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c.

November 5, 1782. ¶

CAME to the place of the subscriber, living at Gloucester-Point Ferry, in the township of Moyamensing, on the 14th of June, a black and white COW, with a white spot on her forehead, about 7 years old, has a black streak on one of her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her charges in two weeks from the date hereof.

Sept. 29. ¶ JOHN MARSHALL.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

THAT elegant and well known STAND for mercantile business, situated on Stillpond Creek, in Kent county, Maryland, containing about 16 acres of land, divided into two lots, and under good fence, whereon is a commodious two story brick house, 40 feet in length, and 29 feet in breadth, 3 rooms on a floor, with passages and stair-cases, and an excellent stone cellar under the whole, part of which is made use of as a kitchen; also a granary sufficient to store from 15 to 20,000 bushels of grain; smoke-house, poultry-house, chair-house, stables, and a garden well paled in, with many other conveniencies. The land is situated about 35 miles above Baltimore town, and near the same distance from the Head of Elk, Back Creek and Bohemia, and is thought the best and most agreeable of any in the country, as it is equal to any for vending goods, and its situation gives it a particular advantage to any for the purchase of grain, as it lies in the best neighbourhood for grain of any in the county, about three miles from Chesapeake-bay, within one mile of two grist-mills, about eight miles from Chester-town, and near the same distance from Turner's creek, and within two and an half miles of a Parish Church and Quaker Meeting-house. This place is deemed healthy and exceeding pleasant, blessed with an excellent spring of good water near the house, and in every respect calculated for mercantile business, either to or from Philadelphia or Baltimore-Town. A safe harbour for shallops at any time near the premises, and a great variety of fish and fowls in season. Cash, wheat, corn, or imported goods will be taken in payment. Any person inclining to purchase, may have a short credit for the whole or the greatest part of the purchase money, and made further acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ISAAC CANNELL.

N. B. If not sold it will be rented, and may be entered on the first day of January next. ¶ 6 w.

Annapolis, September 10, 1782.

JACK BRAY, alias GREEN,

THE slave of Mrs. ANN STEWART, of Ann Arundel county, ran away from his mistress about the 1st of June, then on a visit near Queens-town on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Jack will pass very well as a whiteman, being a remarkable light mulattoe, with grey or blue eyes, brown curling hair, and some freckles; tho' by attending to his dialect it may be discovered he has been much with negroes; he is 22 years of age, of a low stature, stout and well sett, his face is rather large for his size, his nose stubbed; he carried a variety of clothes with him, but as he offered some for sale before he went off, 'tis probable he has disposed of most of them; he is a tolerable good weaver, rough shoemaker, and occasionally rode as a postilion, in which character he was when he left his mistress. It appears from an advertisement of the first of July, under the signature of Capt. James Moore, of the Delaware regiment, that Jack enlisted with a recruiting party at Dover, by the name of John Wilson, and had deserted and taken with him a small bay horse, old saddle and curb bridle. A Reward of TEN POUNDS (gold) and all reasonable charges, shall be paid to any person who will apprehend and secure him, so that the subscriber may get him. Any information which may be given of him to Mr. James Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, will be immediately communicated to the subscriber. CHARLES STEWART. ¶

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

WAS stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Potter township, Cumberland county, on Saturday night, the 13th instant, Two valuable MARES, one is black, 5 years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, is lengthy and well made, part blooded, no brand mark, her off hind foot is white, and between her right eye and her nose is a bloody wart the breadth of a penny, and has some grey hairs in her flank, carries middling well, and walks fast; the other is a Bay, with grey hairs all over, has a bald face, is 6 years old, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a long small neck, a long round body, of a lofty carriage, and great spirits, is short rump'd, a light mane and light switch tail, her hind feet partly white, branded on the near shoulder with the letter W. Whoever takes up said mares and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the owner get his mares again, shall be entitled to the above reward, or for each mare EIGHT DOLLARS only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES DECKEY. ¶ Oct. 18.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

At his Dwelling-house and Manufactory, in South-alley, extending from Fifth-street to Sixth-street, between Market-street and Arch-street, on Hudson Square. the following Articles of Cloathing, raw Materials, and Utensils for Manufacturing, viz.

A VARIETY of Coatings suitable for the ensuing Season, Fustians, Jeans, Cotton, hackled Flax and Tow, sundry Looms, Reeds and Gears, a very curious Cotton Spinning Machine, and several Spinning-Wheels, a Pair of Wool-combers Combs of the best Kind, some Fustic and Logwood; and a good Horse, either to be sold or to hire.

t b c 2 m. SAMUEL WETHERILL.

TO BE SOLD,

At Durham Iron-works, on the 16th Day of December next,

A NUMBER of good draught Horses, Waggons, Gears, Cattle, Hogs, a large Quantity of excellent Hay, Smiths Tools, Furnace Tools, Pot and Kettle Patterns and Flasks, and a Variety of other Things; being the Property of Richard Backhouse and Company, and sold in consequence of the Dissolution of said Partnership, by RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Durham, Nov. 20, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, about two months ago, a redish milch COW, about 5 years old, she is white faced, and has some white on her belly. Whoever owns the said cow, is desired to pay cost and take her away. JACOB FUNK.

Cheltenham, November, 20, 1782. †

Easton, Northampton county, November 13, 1782.

By virtue of Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at Easton aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon,

A CERTAIN TRACT of LAND, situate in Mount-Bethel township, near the river Delaware, bounded by lands of James Durham, Henry Dildine and others, and containing about 350 acres and allowance, whereof 100 acres are cleared, several acres of meadow and more can be made, and whereon are two dwelling-houses, barns and stables, &c. late the property of Jacob Wood; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

¶ ROBERT TRAILL, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A PERSON who can produce a good recommendation of his honesty, and qualifications to superintend at a FORGE and SLITTING-MILL; such a one may meet with suitable encouragement, by applying in Water-street, near the Old Ferry, to ¶ RUMFORD DAWES.

To be sold at the same place, a quantity of TANNERS OIL.

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